

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY OCTOBER 12, 1896.

XXXV—NO. 30

THE BRYAN MEETING.

An Enthusiastic Outpouring of Democrats.

THEY PACK THE OPERA HOUSE.

So Many Try to Hear J. E. Sovereign That an Overflow Meeting is Held in Music Hall—Some of the Things the Principal Speaker Said.

The meeting held in the city Thursday under the auspices of the Bryan Silver Club was enthusiastic and even larger than anticipated by the members of that organization. There were several hundred who came over from Canton headed by Fiala's band and the members of the Massillon club, accompanied by the Military band, met them at the opera house, in East Main street. The parade was formed there and the column marched down Main street to the opera house, where James R. Sovereign, of Chicago, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, spoke. Long before the procession arrived the seating capacity was exhausted. An overflow meeting was necessary and the doors of Music Hall were thrown open to the throng. There General I. R. Sherwood held forth. His speech, like Mr. Sovereign's, was devoted to the silver question, and from the frequent shouts seemed to please his audience. In the opera house Frank Willenborg introduced Mr. Sovereign, and the latter spoke in part as follows:

"Now my friends, those who are in favor of a single gold standard, are in favor of more. The word, single gold standard, is only a sentence around which cluster a lot of other sentences, and there is not an advocate today of the single gold standard of any prominence in America, who is not in favor of more. He is in favor of the perpetuation of the public debt, if not its increase. He is in favor of the destruction of all government money, and the person who is in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, is in favor of more. He is in favor of liquidating the public debt according to contract. (Applause.) I do not wish to be misunderstood. I hold up before you a bill now on the calendar of the lower house of congress, all perfected and ready for passage on the first Monday of next December.

"This bill was introduced by Mr. Walker, one of the prominent Republicans of this nation, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts. It has the unanimous concurrence of the members of the committee of banking and currency, and this bill provides that the monetary policy of the government shall be advocated and the government transferred to seven banks to dominate over the currency of the nation. Then it provides that the banks shall assume the current redemption of all government money except gold, and that for every ninety dollars of your money that they take up and destroy they shall have a right to issue \$200 of their own notes based on their personal assets. That, my friends, is the sound money doctrine of the sound money advocates as presented to the American Congress, ready to pass as soon as Congress convenes."

SNYDER WINS AGAIN.

Massillon's Flyer in Line on the Dover Course.

The races held on Thursday by the Canal Dover Wheel Club at its first annual meet, were run over a soft track, owing to recent rains, and the finishes were made over an up-hill stretch. However, the events were exciting and good time was made considering the condition of the course. The entries included some of the best circuit riders in Ohio and several from Pennsylvania. As usual, Walter Snyder, of Massillon, was to the front, securing two firsts and two seconds. In the half mile open, in which Snyder finished in second place, he was defeated by Haskins, of Cleveland. At the finish Haskins led Snyder by less than a foot.

The events won by Snyder were the one mile open race and a two mile handicap. His prizes for the firsts were a diamond and a silver pitcher. Steele, of Lisbon, entered a protest in the handicap, claiming a foul. His charges, however, are groundless, and there is no question but that Snyder will be awarded the race.

The events: Half mile open—Haskins, Cleveland, 1; Snyder, Massillon, 2; Angenbaugh, Beaver, Pa., 3; Ratter, Canton, 4. Time, 1:05.

Two mile handicap—W. Snyder, Massillon, 30 yards, 1; Rutter, Canton, scratch, 2; Steele, Lisbon, 80 yards, 3; Kinkie, St. Clairsville, 110 yards, 4. Time, 4:57 1/2.

One mile open—W. Snyder, Massillon, 1; Angenbaugh, Beaver, Pa., 2; Ratter, Canton, 3; Haskins, Cleveland, 4. Time, 2:21.

Three mile handicap—Augenbaugh, Beaver, Pa., 40 yards, 1; Snyder, Massillon, 50 yards, 2; Harry Ogbe, Marietta, 170 yards, 3; Ratter, Canton, scratch, 4. Time, 8:15.

Walter Snyder's prizes won yesterday were: A diamond stud valued at \$35; a silver water set valued at \$35; a double barreled shot gun and a pair of blankets valued at \$15 and \$18 respectively.

The races which were to have been held at Orrville today have been declared off, owing to the condition of the course.

Draping Into Poetry.

"A miner from Newman," sends THE INDEPENDENT some verses on McKinley, sound in doctrine in every line. A portion of the poem runs like this:

"Major McKinley is sailing on, Handed straight for Washington; His talents all are pure and bright; Protection and tariff he gave us right; Gold and silver currency, too, He wants made right for me and you."

THEY SIGNED THE SCALE.

Glass Workers and Manufacturers Finally Agree.

After a two days' discussion, at Pittsburgh, an agreement was last night effected between the manufacturers of green glass and their employees. The basis of agreement is the scale as it was last year with a discount of five per cent., making the reduction 15 per cent. straight from the list of 1893-94, with no changes in the apprentice or working rules.

Some of the factories will be started as soon as glass can be prepared for blowing. The settlement affects the operation of thirty-one factories, and the wages of about 3,000 workers. While the terms are not satisfactory to either side, it was the opinion of both sides that the terms are the best that could be obtained without disrupting all relations.

The Flint glass bottle blowers are on strike, the manufacturers having discharged their committee, and decided to make individual terms. Those already started are paying wages 20 per cent. below the scale list of last year.

VERY MUCH TANGLED.

Miners and Operators at Columbus.

TRYING TO AGREE TOGETHER.

Operators Claim that they Will Lose their Market if the Miners do not Cut their Sale to that of Pennsylvania—Penn is Opposed to a Cut.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 9.—At the morning session of the state miners' convention, held Thursday, a resolution was adopted demanding an eight hour work day throughout the state. Some of the miners have been working nine hours while others have been idle.

A resolution declaring for the maintenance of the 66 cents a ton rate was tabled to await the result of the open conference with the operators. In the afternoon President Penna, of the national organization, took the floor to argue that the miners would not get much more work at 45 cents than at 66 cents. The operators present in the city were admitted to the convention at the close of Penna's speech, among them being W. R. Woodford, M. E. Serat, J. S. Morton, Johnson Bros., W. S. Court-right and F. S. Brooks.

Mr. Morton was the chief spokesman for the operators. He quoted figures to show that the Ohio mines were losing the coal market, and read letters from the Lake Shore and Erie roads, the Northern Cold Storage Company, and others, saying that at present Ohio rates coal would be bought at Pittsburgh.

Another conference between the operators and miners will be held today, at which an effort to bring about an agreement will be made.

FIREMEN OF TWO TOWNS.

They Meet Thursday Night in Navarre—What They Did.

The bonds of friendship and sympathy which have always existed between the Massillon and Navarre firemen, were strengthened two fold, Thursday night, when, in the characteristic manner of the knights of the helmet, the Navarre laddies entertained the Massillon brethren, who arrived in that city in a monstrous hay wagon, shortly after 8 o'clock.

The second floor of the town hall, where Mayor Stahl presides when he dispenses justice to the semi-occasional wrong-doers, was the scene of the festivities and was adorned with the decorations most pleasing to a fireman's taste. The Navarre Citizens' band with inspiring strains welcomed the visitors to the hall, and when all were seated Mayor Stahl made a brief and happy address, tendering the boys the freedom of the village and congratulating them all upon their fine appearance. Chris Baatz, of Massillon, responded, and then E. J. Walker, who has been a member of the Navarre fire department for twenty years, followed with a toast to "Our Guests," and gave a short and interesting account of the history of their company.

Thomas Marr, Sherman Budd and John Bell, of Massillon, spoke briefly and were followed by G. A. Sierterhen, Kern Ackerman and Fire Chief Hug, who did likewise.

Weinerwurst any rye bread and other refreshments were distributed among those present. Meanwhile, and the hour hand was dangerously near 1 o'clock when the visitors boarded their wagon for the homeward drive. The Massillon firemen were Messrs. Baatz, Budd, De-weese, Wagner, Swartz, Stillebauer, Walcott, George Bayliss, Marr, Bell, Senn, Nelson, Rider, T. Hemmingway and H. Hemmingway.

THE COUNTY FUNDS.

Examiners go Through Treasurer Getz's Books.

CANTON, Oct. 8.—The books of Stark county have been examined by David B. Smith, of Canton, and Frank L. Baldwin, of Massillon. The report shows balances in all but four funds of the county, viz: Bridge and building, interest and debt, workhouse, and Dow tax.

The balance amounts to \$24,740.34; overdrafts, \$15,611.68; balance in county treasury, \$9,128.66. The county treasurer acts also as treasurer of Canton city. The city funds hold a balance, as shown by the clerk's books, of \$66,684.63, with a total balance in city treasury of \$72,345.44. There is an overdraft in one city fund, and that is of \$71.14 in the associated charities fund. A recapitulation shows: Total funds in the county treasury, \$82,035.19; deductions, \$81,474.10; surplus, \$1,161.09.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

A CRUSH AT CANTON.

Dozens of Delegations Pour Into Town.

THEY COME BEFORE DAYLIGHT.

Half a Dozen Speeches Before 10 O'clock—The Kentuckians Arrive and Present an Interesting Sight—The Greatest Crowds Arrive This Afternoon.

CANTON, Oct. 10.—A delegation arrived in Canton from Lebanon, Pa., at 4 o'clock this morning, breaking all records. Fortunately these early visitors did not break Major McKinley's rest. Other delegations arrived early. The first speech was delivered to a crowd from Lebanon and Reading, Pa., and Lansing, Mich. The Lansing people tackled a great piece of canvas on the Major's side fence which bore the words: "Michigan Greets Ohio; 40,000 for McKinley." The second speech was heard by a delegation of Lebanon, Pa., hard-work men and Rock Island, Ill., citizens. Three hundred former Democrats from Louisville, Ky., followed next. They all carried canes, to which were attached bands of raw tobacco, an ear of corn, and a small brown jug upon which was this label: "Old Kaintuck solid for Wm. McKinley for President." Major McKinley said to them in part:

"The Republican party carries no concealed weapons. It hasn't any idea that doesn't embrace the public good and take into its contemplation the honor and the credit of the government of the United States and the welfare of the American people. (Applause.) It is for the country first and lets everything wait until that is established. A country of law, by law, under the law. (Applause.) What will the verdict of Kentucky be on? (Great applause, and shouts of 'McKinley.') We take you at your word. (Applause.) We will be quite satisfied here in Ohio with 40,000 in Kentucky. (Applause.)

"I do not believe, my fellow citizens, that you will reverse that splendid verdict for good money and national honor which you rendered a year ago and which so impressed every part of your common country. I thank you for this call. I would be glad to speak to you longer, but other delegations are waiting and it will give me very great pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally if it be your desire." (Applause.)

As the crowd pressed toward the porch to shake hands, by some spontaneous impulse the people began to sing "My Old Kentucky Home." Every body sang. Even Major McKinley sang, and you could hear the ladies in the yards across the street join in the sweet refrain. It was one of those unexpected incidents tinged with poetry and feeling that brought tears to many eyes, and when the singing was over the multitude crept silently and thoughtfully away.

At noon the commercial travelers from various points began to assemble, and the first rumblings of the afternoon crush were heard. Like every other Saturday, this one will exceed in importance the last one.

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A Supreme Court Case Which Originated in a Justice's Court Settled.

The supreme court of Ohio handed down a judgment, Wednesday, affirming the decision of the lower courts in a case of great interest to citizens of Stark county. About five years ago, shortly after the death of Dr. A. W. Ridenour, the administrator of the Ridenour estate brought an action in Justice Krider's court, in Tuscarawas township, against William Reinohl, of Sippo, to secure the payment of sixty dollars alleged to be due the estate for services rendered by the deceased. A judgment was obtained by default. Then Mr. Reinohl filed a cross petition in the common pleas court suing the estate for \$3,000 damages. He claimed that Dr. Ridenour had performed an unskillful surgical operation on his minor son and had maimed him for life. It was for Dr. Ridenour's services in this case that the suit to recover the \$60 was commenced.

The common pleas court, however, held that Mr. Reinohl lacked right of action, that no one can bring suit against a deceased person or his estate for a personal injury. Then the petition was changed to such an extent that instead of praying for damages for the loss of the foot alone, Mr. Reinohl asked for \$3,000 on the ground that through the alleged malpractice he had been deprived of the benefit of his son's services. Mr. Reinohl carried the case from one court to another, losing each time, until it finally reached the supreme court, which ratified the decision of the lower courts. The costs are enormous and must be borne by the plaintiff, Mr. Reinohl.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

MARRIED AT JUSTUS.

JUSTUS, Oct. 9.—Before Squire Wilhelm, at 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, Joseph Collier, jr., of Camp Creek, and Miss Rebecca Smith, of Pigeon Run, took the vows that made them man and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Collier will reside in Pigeon Run.

Poured Oil on the Fire.

Mrs. Jacob Strawn and her son, aged 13, living in the village of Pickerington, O., were fatally burned on Monday morning. Mrs. Strawn came down stairs to get breakfast after her husband had lighted the kitchen fire, and thinking that it was not burning up as quickly as it should, attempted to pour oil from a lamp on the small flame. The lamp exploded, covering her clothing and that of her son, who stood near, with burning oil. They both died in dreadful agony.

A WOMAN WHO DARED.

Tuscarawas Township Produces a Genuine Heroine.

Townships as well as counties have something in connection of their history of which they are proud; thus Jackson township feels honored by being named after the hero of New Orleans.

So too, of Perry; her hero being Commodore Perry, who conquered the British fleet on Lake Erie in 1812. And no doubt such pioneers of Sugar Creek township as Bob Wilhelm, Tim Putman and possibly others would feel very much mortified if some other township would claim that they could raise larger bullfrogs, and more of them, than they were doing in those swamps along that renowned creek.

Old Tuscarawas township may feel elated because she has nearly one half more children of school age than any other township in Stark county, outside of any city; but she takes more pride in the fact that she has produced the new woman, for she was born and raised right here on the banks of Pigeon Run. Here is a sketch of our heroine: Six or eight years ago she took it into her head that she would go West and locate a homestead claim, and Greely-like grow up with the country. But to get there was the trouble, as her purse contained only about \$40. She hinted that if we would aid her a little she had a plan by which she would get there.

So the farmers chipped in and raised her capital to about \$60 or \$70. She had an old wagon and an old grey horse on hand, and one of the neighbors put bows on the wagon, and over these bows she put canvass; then into this wagon she stowed some provisions and a lot of notions and trinkets to pay her way along the route of her journey.

Thus equipped she started. We heard of her in Ashland county, O., where she stopped a few days with friends, after which we did not hear a word from her for about six years, when a letter came from some person in Idaho territory to the postmaster in Massillon, inquiring if such a person had ever lived here. This was two or three years ago, and during which time we heard nothing more of her. But now imagine our surprise when, on August 28 last, she alighted right down in her old neighborhood in a two horse covered wagon, and nine head of horses, all brought from the other side of the Rocky mountains. These horses can be seen on the farm of Van Miller, but you must go soon as she contemplates taking them over into the blue grass region of Kentucky, where every man, woman and child knows a good horse as soon as they see it.

Now, what makes this journey so remarkable is that this maiden lady is nearly 70 years old. She had been keeping house for a stockman in Idaho for several years, and he could not pay her for her services, so she had to take these horses or get nothing; therefore she started East, passing through one of the gaps in those mountains, possibly the one Lewis and Clark discovered nearly 100 years ago. Thus she traveled solitary and alone through the unsettled regions of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and part of Nebraska, forcing streams all the way until she reached Omaha, where she crossed the Missouri river on a bridge; then across Iowa to the Mississippi river, crossing Davenport. Now she struck a bee line for old Molly Stark, where she landed as stated above. The distance traveled in the homestretch is about 2000 miles.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you have a wide-awake enterprising citizen in Massillon that wants to make a little money these hard times, tell him to rent a hall and employ our heroine to deliver a lecture, describing her journey. I will insure him a full house, for you remember how the people came to Massillon some time ago to see and hear Coxey, and behold! a greater than Coxey is here.

P. S.—If anyone wishes to know our heroine, they can inquire of James Bayliss, sr., or Charles Krider, Massillon, O.

EAGER FOR DEBATE.

A Challenge Issued From Navarre by T. J. Thorpe.

The undersigned challenges any resident of Bethlehem township to discuss or debate with him the two following propositions in their order:

First. That a protective tariff law sufficient to furnish revenues for the government expenses will be beneficial to a large majority of our people.

Second. That a law authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will be beneficial to a large majority of our people.

The acceptor must deny the first proposition and affirm the second, and not less than one evening to be devoted to each separate proposition. The acceptor may select another resident to aid him in the discussion, if he chooses, when the challenger may do the same. The undersigned reserves the right to have a clerk read any authorities to which he may refer as his blindness prevents his doing so. The time and place to be fixed by mutual agreement.

T. J. THORPE.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Gentls—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

Cuspidors, hand painted, regular 10c size, 3c or two for 15c; only a limited number, at the West Side Variety Store.

KATEFIELD'S LAST DAYS.

Memories of a Splendid American Women.

SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

An Entertaining Account of Miss Kate Field's Visit to the Hawaiian Group, Her Impressions and her Last Illness—Miss Gilliam Writes Personal Knowledge.

The writer of the following article, Miss Elizabeth E. Gilliam, is now visiting relatives at Navarre. She spent three years in Honolulu, returning to this country in June. She is a native of Ohio and expects to locate in Anniston, Ala., in November.

Nearly a year ago it was my privilege to become personally acquainted with Miss Kate Field. Since returning to the United States in June, I have learned that the object of her trip to Honolulu was to rest as well as to take notes on annexation. But no one would have guessed that rest had received more than a very small degree of consideration, for she was the busiest woman in town while there. In her letters she rather ridiculed Americans and others for their lack of energy, saying truthfully that they prefer riding to walking on all occasions, and that their motto might well be, "Never do today what can be put off till tomorrow."

She showed remarkable tact in gaining information from the conflicting parties. It is doubtful, however, as to whether her own views of the situation were expressed in her correspondence on the subject, as investigation would have come to an abrupt close, had her statements favored either royalists or annexationists.

She was present at a meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, held soon after her arrival. The subject for discussion was the future of Hawaiians, especially those who are now being educated and trained in the different boarding schools. As is usual in nations so young in civilization, the results of missionary effort are not all that could be desired. It is unreasonable to expect that a nation barely seventy years removed from heathendom should have the moral stamina of the Anglo-Saxon race with centuries of civilization as its heritage. A short time after her arrival Miss Field asked one of the pioneer missionary mothers just what had been accomplished and why the beneficial results were not more apparent? Mrs. C. said: "Miss Field, if you should visit one of the Marshall Islands on which never foot of white man trod, and then return to the Hawaiian Islands, you would know what missionaries have done for this people."

In response to the question as to why suffrage should not be granted to Hawaiians, she received the reply that if a petition should be circulated, asking President Cleveland to move one of the smaller islands closer to a large one, that more than one-half of the Hawaiians would sign it without thinking, for a moment, of the impossibility of his being able to grant the request.

She was much interested in all that is being done for the benefit of Hawaiians. A few days after her arrival, she accompanied the board of health on an inspection tour to the leper settlement on Molokai. She sang the "Spanish Muleteer's Song" at the entertainment given in Kaunakapili church, one of the native churches in Honolulu, for the benefit of the lepers' "Merry Christmas Fund." In February she gave her famous lecture on "Charles Dickens" for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Association. Many of the best points were lost to the audience as her voice had suffered from the relaxation of the muscles of the throat caused by the warm, moist climate.

She made long trips on horseback in order that she might see the Hawaiians in their native habitat. While on Hawaii, the largest island of the group, she was caught in a heavy shower while riding. She took cold, but did not consider her condition at all serious. After getting on board the inter-island steamer bound for Honolulu she admitted that she had ridden too much over the lava beds and was tired. The physician of the party from the yacht "Coronet" was also on board. He insisted upon Miss Field's retiring immediately though it was not later than five o'clock. She finally did so and rapidly became worse. Pneumonia set in and before eight o'clock, she became unconscious. The captain made all possible haste, but did not succeed in reaching Honolulu until two o'clock of the next afternoon. As soon as the vessel touched the wharf, United States Consul Mills was telephoned. He arrived a few minutes later. She was taken to the home of Dr. McGrew on a stretcher carried by a detachment of men from the United States Adams. The news spread rapidly over the city yet all were surprised to hear of her death at three o'clock. Her remains were placed in a private vault to await directions from her friends in United States of America. According to the will found very recently. She desired her body should be cremated and the ashes together with a plain band ring that she always wore, should be put into an urn and buried near the graves of her parents.

ELIZABETH E. GILLIAM.

Effect of Political Discussion.

Peter Hagerman, of Lodi, is mourning the loss of an ear as the result of an argument on the silver question. He was discussing the all important subject with a colored man when the latter, carried away by the excitement of the moment, whipped out a razor and whacked off Hagerman's ear.

All persons indebted to Matthews Bros. can settle the amounts by calling at the store.

MATTHEWS BROS.

THE REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Arrangements Completed for the Tuesday Night Meeting.

The Republican rally arranged for next Tuesday evening at Bucher's opera house promises to be one of the largest local political events of the campaign. The Hon. A. L. Snowden and Congressman Taylor have been assigned to address the people upon the vital issues. The young men's sound money marching club will add greatly to the occasion when the McKinley Glee Club will also make its first appearance, arrangements for visiting delegations are now under way. John H. Williams will officiate as chairman.

The following vice presidents have been selected who are hereby requested to take seats upon the stage:

James Bayliss	Joseph Reed
Clement Russell	H. H. Everhard
Harry Beatty	R. H. Wainwright
Robert H. Folger	E. B. Upham
J. P. Barton	Dr. T. Clarke Miller
Isaac Bachtel	Jacob F. Snyder
David Kerstetter	Frank E. Hess
Wm. B. Humberger	Frank A. Brown
C. B. Alliman	David Reed
Dr. T. J. Reed	J. E. Wirt
Adam Clayman	Jos. Grapewine
Robert Reay	John L. Gow
John Smith	Wm. Heitzman
David Awater	John C. Albright
Z. T. Baltzy	Geo. Snyder
J. A. Shumaker	James Peacock
W. R. Harrison	J. J. Pitts
Daniel Hemperly	John H. Williams
Wm. Kitzmiller	A. T. Skinner
Chas. O. Merwin	Lawrence Steehr
Clifford S. Manley	R. B. Crawford
Jacob C. Haring	Henry Huber
S. A. Conrad	W. M. Rogers
Ed. J. Hamill	Orlando Martin
Jas. N. Merwin	Jos. Coleman
Jas. A. Hackett	A. R. Hanna
F. Shallenberger	R. A. Pinn
John Silk	S. C. Bowman
Charles E. Jarvis	Charles Terry
David Murray	Geo. Leeper
David A. Leavers	William Finley
C. E. Oberlin	Wm. Penman
Hon. Anson Pease	Chas. M. Smith

WILL NEVER BE TRIED.

Carolyn McElhinney to be Taken to the Xenia Home.

Owing to his extreme youthfulness it is improbable that Carolyn McElhinney the Dalton child who shot and killed Tom Kidd, will ever be tried for murder in the second degree. The boy will be taken to the Xenia Home and properly cared for there. The Dalton Gazette of this week says:

"The McElhinney family naturally keenly feel the situation they and the boy are placed in by this awful act, and are really deserving of the sympathy of our people. The boy Carl is mischievous, and possibly his mischievousness is mixed with a little viciousness, as many little acts that can now be recalled go to show, but it is not probable and it is the opinion of many that the act of shooting his little crippled companion was one rather of accident than design. He said to his mother after the shooting that he did not know the gun would shoot. He said his papa always put caps on when he shot, referring to a muzzle-loading gun which his father owned, and which in the latter's lifetime he had often seen him use."

A DOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Ends the Life of Motor Inspector George Miller.

CANTON, Oct. 10.—George Miller, formerly inspector of motors for the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, died at his home in this city from the effects of a dose of laudanum. Miller had been in the employ of the company for ten years and until but recently was a trusted employee. During the past few weeks he had been drinking heavily and his discharge was necessary.

On being discharged Miller became despondent and at noon on Friday bade his children good bye, stating that he would soon be a corpse. He entered another room and swallowed a quantity of laudanum. Every effort was made to save the unfortunate man's life, but to no avail. Miller was 38 years of age and leaves five small children and a wife, who is now in an insane asylum.

JESSE WILSON IDENTIFIED.

The Grand Jury Decides that He Cut with Intent to Kill.

CANTON, Oct. 9.—The grand jury completed its work yesterday, returning nineteen true bills. Indictments were found in Massillon cases as follows: Ohio vs. John Satoris and William Miller, pocket picking; Ohio vs. Jesse Wilson, cutting with intent to kill. Wilson attempted to murder his wife by cutting her throat.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Judge McCarty has granted Sarah Haasler a divorce from Hiram Haasler. The case was tried on Thursday.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frank A. Piero and Dora P. Schiber and Joseph Gouder and Matilda Falke, of Canton.

Had Preceded No Sanction.

About seventy-five Massillonians were again disappointed by going to Orrville yesterday to witness bicycle races. The management of the fair seemed to be at fault and no events occurred. It was announced on Wednesday that the bicycle races would be declared off, but not until the Massillon riders and at least fifty followers had assembled at the fair grounds. On Friday a message was received here from Proctor Seas stating that the matter had been reconsidered and that the open events would take place that afternoon. When the Massillonians arrived and Snyder had prepared for the track Mr. Seas announced that no races could take place as no sanction had been received. The riders who assembled, were very angry, and will think twice before again entering to race at Orrville.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 7c at druggists.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1886.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.
Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1869 to 1896) Decreased our Public Debt \$1,474,301,878.
Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt \$262,829,530.

The house in which James G. Blaine was born at Brownsville, Pa., is being torn down. Efforts were once made to have Congress buy it, but failed. Over the dead secretary's grave in Washington is a hickory tree. It is blasted at the top, and the tree alone marks the resting place of the greatest statesman of our own time—one who was so far above his fellow men that he never could be President.

A very foolish man said some very foolish things, to an audience that foolishly applauded, at the opera house Thursday. In all of its outward aspects the first Bryan public meeting held in Massillon was a great success, but the principal speaker of the occasion, Mr. James E. Sovereign, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, proved to be a rather light weight orator. Mr. Sovereign seems to know nothing of the merits of the economic controversy now being discussed, and his address was merely a tangled mass of words, well calculated, perhaps, to inflame the minds of the poorly informed or illogical, but too unimportant to demand or deserve serious consideration. As for General Sherwood—well, General Sherwood is General Sherwood.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional committee, is encouraged by the outlook, and has prepared this statement: "The committee has now received detailed reports from nearly all of the congressional districts, and while there are quite a number of districts that cannot be determined upon at present, owing to various causes, some with two candidates, others where the question of fusion has not been settled, and others where nominations had not been completed, we have sufficient data to warrant us in saying that the Republicans will elect members who are pledged to sound money from 194 districts without any question. These districts I consider absolutely certain, and in addition to this there are about fifty more that can be classed as doubtful, with the probabilities that the majority of them will elect Republicans. This insures at this time a working majority of thirty-two."

An individual who runs strongly to whiskers and words, one "Colonel" A. E. Redstone, of Washington, is now organizing "The Minute Men of 1896," who are to "offset the intimidation which is now being practiced on workingmen." Redstone is the shiftless chap who handled the Washington end of Coxey's famous Crusade. He announced definite plans for a parade of 90,000 organized workmen, in connection with Coxey's 300 choice spirits, but when the round-up was made, he had less than 200 in his auxiliary column. A worthless, trifling, cheap fellow, he is like so many who are posing as the anointed friends of Labor, which they always spell with a capital letter. The Pittsburg Times aptly suggests that those engaged in this alleged attempt to protect the right of free and untrammelled suffrage "will have all the work they can take care of for several years if they will devote themselves to the splendid field offered for their efforts in Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas and several other states now counted sure for Bryan, because there is in them neither a free election nor a fair count."

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE.

A touching story of Du Maurier, the author of "Tribby," is told in the New York papers. It was in a celebrated concert hall. The glasses were already clinking and the musicians were playing "Ben Bolt." A curly-headed girl sitting at one of the tables turned to an elderly looking man with her and exclaimed:

"Papa, Du Maurier's dead and they're playing 'Ben Bolt.'"

The remark was overheard by persons sitting at the adjoining tables. In another minute it was whispered about the hall, and every man in the place removed his hat.

The drinking and merriment were suspended, and the crowd listened to the song that Du Maurier had made famous. At its conclusion the crowd applauded so that the musicians had to repeat it.

In a pure soprano voice a young woman at one of the tables began singing "Ben Bolt." When the volunteer soloist had concluded singing the crowd insisted upon having the musicians play "Ben Bolt" over again. They did so, and had to play it five times.

QUEER BEDFELLOWS.

Politics bring together strange bedfellows. In the month of July, 1894, Mr. Sovereign, Grand Master of the

Knights of Labor, who is expected to speak to the Democrats of Massillon, tonight, was in Chicago, aiding and abetting Mr. Eugene V. Debs, another conservative and well known citizen, then engaged in directing the disastrous strike of that year. At the same time, General Isaac B. Sherwood, who is now the Democratic candidate for congress in this district, was the editor of the Canton News-Democrat. During that same month, General Sherwood wrote this, among other things that appeared in his paper:

"The arrest of President Debs and his associates of the American Railway Union will doubtless create a profound sensation throughout the United States. Already the organs of the Republican party are making covert attacks upon President Cleveland in order to create undue prejudice against him in all labor unions, by charging him with the responsibility of the arrest. At the same time these Republican organs have been the most active and vehement in their demands for military power to suppress the strike."

And tonight, the man who mildly and timidly supported the President, will speak from the same platform, as one of the chief leaders in a movement which, in 1894, he condemned. Of course Gen. Sherwood never courageously—for it sometimes requires courage to print some things—held up the arm of the executive, but in a timid, half hearted way, forced to it by a false loyalty, he did write weak and truckling paragraphs like the one between quotation marks.

THE SILVER CAMPAIGN.

In a letter to THE INDEPENDENT, written from Dorchester, Mass., October 10, Henry B. Blackwell relates some instructive facts that came under his own observation.

"When the conventions of the new Western states met in the summer of 1890 to form their constitutions," he says, "I visited successively Bismarck, Helena, Olympia and Boise City, spending two weeks at each. About a week after I reached Bismarck, Senator Stewart of Nevada, a silver millionaire, arrived on a special car loaded with liquors. He engaged the leading hotel, provided the best dinner that money could buy, and invited all the members of the convention to dine. After they had eaten and drunk, their host addressed them in behalf of free silver coinage and converted scores of them to his views. From Bismarck I went to Helena, and thence to Olympia. In each place, the week after my arrival, along came Senator Stewart with his car load of delicacies, and entertained each convention at a free silver banquet. Now, who paid for those cars, those liquors, those elaborate entertainments? Evidently, the silver syndicate in the person of one of its richest mine owners."

"From that day to this, for seven years, the work has been prosecuted at a vast expenditure of money. The stake is enormous. It is proposed to put the whole country under a forced contribution to the producers of silver, to levy tribute on every workingman and woman in the land by reducing the purchasing power of their wages, to confiscate one-half the value of all savings bank deposits, life insurance policies, pensions and obligations of every kind. "Another potent factor in this coalition of South and silver West is the fact that these communities are heavily in debt. Two years ago I was the guest of a leading banker in a prosperous Southern city. I found my friend in favor of free silver. Upon my expressing surprise, he smiled, and said: 'Our people are in debt. Pretty much everything we have is mortgaged. As matters are going, the mortgages seem likely to swallow up the property. We favor a change which will make our equities worth something.' In other words, he favored a law which would enable debtors to settle with their creditors in depreciated currency worth fifty cents on the dollar without losing their reputation for solvency. For this purpose of defrauding creditors it is proposed to abandon the partial bimetalism which now exists, and to replace it by a monometalism of depreciated silver."

The Weather Forecast.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The weather bureau issues the following warning: "West India hurricane apparently central off Florida coast moving northward. The storm will cause dangerous northeasterly gales at all Atlantic coast points."

Mr. Bryan Begins Reply.
FARGO, N. D., Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—W. J. Bryan spoke at Aberdeen early this morning, and at intermediate points also. He commenced speaking at 5 o'clock. At 10 o'clock he commenced speaking at the ball park here.

By Wind and Tide.
FERDINAND, Fla., Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The loss by high tide caused by high wind from the northeast has already run into thousands and if it continues till tonight, still greater loss will be incurred.

Judge Green Dead.
TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—Edward T. Green, United States judge, formerly general counsel of the Pennsylvania railway for 30 years, died today, aged sixty.

Jacob Raible Murdered.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—Jacob Raible, of Raible Brothers, coopers, was fatally shot in his office at noon by Thomas Bailey, a discharged employee.

Excursion to Washington, D. C., via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 11th, 12th and 13th, low round trip excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., will be sold from ticket stations on Pennsylvania Lines for Union Veteran Legion annual encampment, return coupons valid October 30.

OLD SOLDIERS TO MEET

Eleventh National Encampment of Union Veterans.

THOUSANDS WILL BE PRESENT.

Details of the Annual Convention at Washington—A Brief History of the Union Veteran Legion—Objects of the Organization—Programme of Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The eleventh annual encampment of the Union Veteran Legion will be held in this city Oct. 14, 15 and 16. It is expected that between 5,000 and 6,000 members of the order will be present, with at least as many ladies and visitors.

The Union Veteran Legion was organized March 31, 1884, in the law office of A. B. Hay, Pittsburgh. In addition to Mr. Hay there were present his comrades, General A. L. Pearson, Major W. W. Tyson, Captain Samuel Harper and Captain David Lowery. Encampment No. 1 was duly chartered by the court of common pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county, two of the judges of that court being among its constituent members, and the officers were constituted the national officers of the order until the formation of the national encampment on the 17th of November, 1888, at Pittsburg. At that time 12 encampments had been formed in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts. During the past ten years the legion has grown until it has spread into almost every state in the Union, and it now embraces 184 encampments, with a total membership of between 10,000 and 11,000.

The objects of the legion are: First.—The cultivation of true devotion to American government and institutions. Second.—The moral, social and intellectual improvement of its members, and their relief and the relief of their widows and orphans in sickness and distress. Third.—The preservation of friendly relations among those who fought for the safety of the American Union. Fourth.—By the personal example and influence of its members to perpetuate the three great principles—fraternity, charity and patriotism—and to promote the interests of humanity. Fifth.—All things being equal, to give preference to its members in all business relations and to assist them as far as possible in all honorable ways.

Officers, soldiers, sailors and marines of the Union army, navy and marine corps during the war of the rebellion who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years and were honorably discharged for any cause after a service of at least two continuous years or were at any time discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty are eligible to membership; also those who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty. But no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States is eligible.

The present national officers of the legion are: National commander, George C. James, Cincinnati; senior vice national commander, W. S. Norcross, Lewiston, Me.; junior vice national commander, Thomas J. McGinty, Philadelphia; adjutant general, Edmund D. Spooner, Cincinnati; quartermaster general, W. Potter Kramer, New York city; surgeon general, Clarence T. Smith, Philadelphia; chaplain in chief, vacant by the recent death of Rev. John A. Danks, Gardfield, Pa.; inspector general, Daniel Caldwell, Philadelphia; chief mustering officer, Charles A. Foster, Wilmington, Del.; national executive committee on state of the legion, Thomas J. Shannon, Washington; Edward Donnelly, Jersey City; J. M. Paver, Indianapolis; John G. Dimick, Worcester, Mass.; W. V. Tuxbury, Wilmington, Del.

The officers of the Ladies' auxiliary are: National president, Mrs. Melvina B. Tuxbury, Wilmington, Del.; national senior vice president, Mrs. Abbie H. Horton, Buffalo; national junior vice president, Mrs. Cynthia Chapman, Bradford, Pa.; national treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Green, Columbus, O.; national secretary, Mrs. Ellen G. Wogan, Wilmington, Del.; national chaplain, Mrs. Hattie Miller, Mount Gilead, O.; national inspector, Mrs. Charlotte A. Winslow, Worcester, Mass.; national counselor, Mrs. Ella D. Zinn, Indianapolis; national I and I officer, Mrs. Eunice A. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.

The arrangements for the approaching annual encampment in Washington have been in the hands of a citizens' committee, of which District Commissioner John W. Ross is chairman, and a citizens' executive committee composed of Colonel Levi P. Wright, chairman; R. S. Voddor, secretary; John B. Wright, treasurer; Isador Saks, Colonel W. G. Moore, General Albert Ordway, M. B. C. Wright, M. M. Whitney, H. L. West, Colonel Thomas R. Marshall, George Gibson, L. D. Wine, L. L. Blake, Mrs. S. E. Massey, Morgan D. Lewis and George A. Bartlett.

The encampment will be called to order at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, in the Builders' Exchange hall, on Thirteenth street. At 8:30 in the afternoon there will be a parade of the veterans down Pennsylvania avenue. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock and Thursday morning at 9 o'clock business meetings will be held. Thursday afternoon the local committee will give an excursion down the Potomac river to the visitors, with an oyster roast in the evening at Marshall Hall, a famous river resort. Friday morning the last business meeting will convene at 9 o'clock.

The headquarters of the legion will be at the Riggs House, on Fifteenth and G streets. GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

POTATO ROT.

When to Dig the Tubers—After Treatment—Storing in Shallow Bins.

The question invariably arises in seasons when rot is indicated, "Shall the potatoes be dug at once or left in the soil?" Various replies are given to this query. Here is what Country Gentleman says on the subject:

If the tubers have begun to show the discoloration of the potato rot, it is better to dig them at once. If the vines are dead, or nearly so, the tubers will not grow any more, and by leaving them in the ground the sound ones will be liable to be infected by the spores of the fungus which are yet in or on the ground, but which succeeding rains will wash down into the soil and bring into contact with the tubers, where they will do their hateful work. If the tops are not yet dead, they will only serve to increase the crop of spores, which drop from them to the ground and which by the next soaking rain will probably be carried down and brought in contact with the tubers, thus increasing the destructive work. If the tops are not dead and we could be sure of no more rain for a few weeks, it would perhaps do to leave the tubers in the ground, but this is not a certainty, nor is it desirable.

If the tubers are dug and only the sound ones stored in a cool, dark, dry cellar, the surface having first been dried, they will not be likely to rot. Sometimes, however, the rot continues to develop after the tubers are stored. This is brought about in two or three ways. The tuber may be affected, but the fungus is in such an early stage of development that it has not yet produced a sufficient discoloration to be noticed. The rot in such cases will be likely to develop and make its presence known in due time. Again, there may be spores in contact with the surface of the potato, but which have not yet sent their germinal threads into its flesh.

If the potatoes are put in the cellar while yet moist or with moist lumps of earth adhering to them, the dampness will cause these spores to germinate, and the potato will in due time show signs of rot. In the third place, an affected tuber may communicate the disease to a sound one with which it is in contact. It is desirable therefore that they be stored in crates or in shallow bins, so that they can be more surely kept dry and more easily examined and any affected ones that may appear be quickly taken out. Moisture is the friend of the rot, dryness its enemy. Last season there was little or no rot. There was not rain enough to carry what spores may have been produced into the ground deep enough to come in contact with the tubers. This season the case is different.

Care of Seed Potatoes.

Every potato grower should have the seed potatoes for his next crop saved while digging the present one. In this way he can choose tubers from the hills that have strong, vigorous growth and can be depended on to transmit this tendency. Much depends on keeping the seed from premature sprouting. Here is what The American Cultivator says on the subject:

One of the best preventives of this is to expose the potatoes to light and air as much as possible. This may turn the skin green and spoil the potatoes for eating, but makes them better for seed. Until really cold weather comes the potatoes need not be put in pits, but they should be just about the time that the ground freezes. They will keep much better in a pit than in cellars which are always kept at too high and uneven a temperature. If the potatoes are exposed to sunlight until nearly green in the fall and then buried in pits, they will be free from sprouts in April, when they should be again got out and exposed to sunlight before being planted. Potatoes treated thus make much more vigorous growth and produce an earlier crop than those managed in the usual way.

Waste Water in Irrigation.

The portions of our country under irrigation are having new experiences. As we know, when it rains a very small portion of the water is used by vegetation. The surplus goes into the earth to feed springs or passes at once to add to the volume of rivers. So in localities where irrigation is practiced the larger portion of water used passes into other channels. A remarkable result, but one to be naturally expected, is that the underlying water level is often changed. Wells which at one time had the water level 25 or 30 feet from the surface have it now 10 or 20. In other cases springs of water will appear in ravines where never water appeared before. Many an owner with a dry and worthless piece of ground becomes suddenly wealthy by water appearing on his property in this peculiar way. But here the lawyer turns up and suits arise as to whose property the water is. Commenting on the foregoing, Meehan's Monthly says, "Here in the east, or far west, we have to return a runaway horse when he is found on our premises, and there the runaway water is as much of a question."

Kaffir Corn in Kansas.

As shown by the returns to the state board of agriculture, there is a notable increase in the per cent of acreage devoted to Kaffir corn. It is a significant fact that the large increase is in eastern and central counties, where other grain and forage crops are produced in great abundance, and by no means confined to territory where such crops as corn are grown on but a small scale and where the surpluses have been supposed to be cultivated only as substitutes.

CURING SEED LEAF TOBACCO

Avoid Too Rapid Drying, Also Excessive Dampness—Ventilating Tobacco Barns.

After the crop is safely housed comes the anxious work of curing it properly. Throughout the seed leaf sections this is still done by air curing alone, which is accomplished by regulating the air and moisture by opening or closing doors or shutters in the barn. The process has been improved by greater care in the construction of barns, but it is at best a crude and imperfect method. With a view to affording assistance is here reproduced from American Agriculturist the following advice:

The first point to avoid is the too rapid drying of the leaf. Drying is not curing, and the terms are in no way synonymous. The change of color and condition in the leaf is largely due to a process of fermentation which takes place in the hanging tobacco, and for which a certain amount of moisture in the leaf is necessary. If the leaf is dried too rapidly, this fermentation is either prevented altogether or checked to some extent, thereby affecting the result disastrously.

As far as possible the air in the shed during the whole curing process should be kept in such condition that the tobacco will never become quite dry and brittle. It should never crumble when handled. To this end, after the first two weeks following the hanging, the sheds should be kept tightly closed during dry weather, and if opened it should be at night or for awhile upon damp and misty days. If the buildings are kept close, the great amount of moisture evaporated from the tobacco will keep the air sufficiently damp even in dry weather.

The second principle is to keep the air in the shed from excessive dampness, which, with heat, causes a destructive fermentation, or rotting, which is entirely different from the fermentation of the curing process. For this reason the building should be kept well opened and ventilated the first week or two after hanging, that the fresh currents of air may carry off the large amount of moisture evaporating from the tobacco and also check any tendency to excessive heating. During the whole time of curing, after any protracted time of damp or warm, muggy weather, the sheds should be opened until the tobacco is partially dried off. To carry out both these principles the shed should be so constructed as to permit of its being tightly closed and also of its being opened and thoroughly ventilated. Light should be carefully excluded during the curing process, especially in its later stages, as it is found that strong light has an injurious effect upon the color of the leaf.

The tobacco barn is commonly ventilated by opening doors running the full length of the sides. Jacob Zimmer, an authority on this crop in the Miami valley, says a better plan is to have the tobacco barn as airtight as possible by nailing strips over all cracks, except to cut away six inches lengthwise at bottom to admit fresh air and leave an open space at top under the eaves, thus providing constant circulation of air. Screen space at bottom with wire netting to keep out vermin. If the weather is very dry when the tobacco is harvested, Mr. Zimmer would wet it before hanging in such a barn. If the weather becomes very wet with dense fogs and much rain, so that the crop may rot instead of cure, put in small coal stoves every 20 feet of the length of the house, with pipe through the roof. Keep up a gentle heat to dry the air somewhat, but admit enough fresh air to maintain its free circulation.

Breaking Prairie.

A Kansas Farmer correspondent gives the experience of an Iowa farmer who wanted to raise a crop without waiting a year for the sod to rot. He proceeded as follows:

He first turned a four inch sod and followed in the same furrow with stirring plow and turned six inches of dirt on top of the sod. The next sod was turned into the bottom of the furrow and another furrow on top of it, and so on to the end. The piece was then planted to corn, and he never put plow or hoe into it after planting, and he had the biggest crop of corn in the county and scarcely a weed to be found in it. The next spring he plowed the land and sowed to spring wheat and had one of the best crops he ever raised. And he said the ground, for the whole ten inches turned was just like an ash heap, with scarcely a trace of sod to be found in it.

Protection From Early Frost.

In districts in Japan where fruits and vegetables are liable to suffer from early spring frosts—or, to speak meteorologically, late spring frosts—they carefully preserve all the prunings of their trees and make heaps of them in various outlying portions of the orchards. When the frost likely to do injury is imminent, they start one of these brush fires in the direction from which the wind comes. They only make fire enough to make a smoke, as explained in Meehan's Monthly. To make a fire has a tendency to bring the cold into the orchard rather than to keep it out. Heat rarefies or lightens the atmosphere, and the cold or heavier air presses forward into the vacuum made by the heat expanded. They depend on the smoke and not the heat for protection.

Thrashing Grain From the Shock.

Thrashing grain from the shock is a labor saving arrangement when all the conditions are favorable. But this year, says a writer in the Iowa Homestead, it brought grief to thousands of farmers, and with all the worry there has been a total loss of at least 500,000 acres of oats and many thousand acres of spring wheat in this state alone. There is more profit in stacking unless the machine is at hand and all the conditions are favorable for thrashing. In this region the midsummer is usually dry, but we have occasional "catchy" harvest seasons. It pays to stack, both for the quality of the grain and the feeding value of the straw.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., Oct. 10.—A committee of the Presbyterian general assembly consisting of Dr. J. L. Withrow of Chicago, moderator, Dr. W. H. Roberts of Philadelphia, stated clerk, and Dr. W. E. Moore of Columbus, permanent clerk, in session at the Winona assembly grounds here, have decided that the meeting of the assembly in May, 1897, will be held at the Winona grounds.

Good Prospects For Fusion.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The result of the meeting of the state Populist committee was a surprise. The resolution authorizing the executive committee to effect fusion with the Democrats on state tickets was a tie. Chairman Roselle cast the vote favoring fusion. The friends of fusion believe that substantial offers will be made by the Democrats within the next few days.

Killed His Family and Himself.

NORFOLK, Ind., Oct. 10.—Albert Bray, aged 30, a prosperous farmer and a very religious man, has cut the throats of his wife, his 9-year-old son, Carl, his 2-year-old daughter, Edna, and himself. All are dead. His reason was affected owing to sickness in his family for the past few months and some financial embarrassment.

The Castles Receiving Aid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—In the case of the Castles, the Americans arrested in London on a charge of shoplifting, Secretary Olney has received a dispatch from Ambassador Bayard to the effect that all possible assistance is being rendered the accused, for whom eminent counsel have been engaged.

A Government Official Short.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A shortage of about \$16,000 has been discovered in the accounts of a government official, Dr. A. C. Patterson, the third assistant physician at the government asylum for the insane, St. Elizabeths. The shortage has been made good.

A W. C. T. U. Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10.—The twenty-second annual convention of the Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in session in the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, with a large attendance from all parts of the state.

Engaged Gold In London.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Kiddier, Peabody & Co. of Boston have engaged \$750,000 in gold in London for shipment direct to Boston.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

Your daughters are the most precious legacy possible in this life. The responsibility for them, and their future, is largely with you. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtful woman from the thoughtless girl, should find you on the watch day and night. As you care for their physical well-being, so will the woman be, and so will her children be also. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable



Compound" is the sure reliance in this hour of trial. Thousands have found it the never-failing power to correct all irregularities and start the woman on the sea of life with that physical health all should have.

Womb difficulties, displacements and the horrors cannot exist in company with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE "OVERLAND LIMITED."

The famous transcontinental train, via The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, leaves Chicago at 6:00 p. m. every day in the year via the Chicago & North-Western R'y, and makes the trip to California in only three days. Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars, Dining, Smoking and Library Cars, Buffet, and free Reclining Chair Cars are features of the equipment of this perfect train. Agents of connecting lines sell tickets via The Chicago & North-Western R'y. Illustrated pamphlets and full information will be furnished on applications to W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Tourist Sleeping Cars to California Daily.

Every day in the year Tourist Sleeping Cars are run through from Chicago to California via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and South Pacific R'y). Only \$5.00 for completely equipped double berth from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. For tickets and full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago.

Splendid Opportunities.

For home-seekers and others desirous of changing their locations are offered in the great states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Fertile and productive land is for sale on the most reasonable terms, and there are many openings for all classes of business men, particularly farmers and dairymen. Those interested will be furnished full information, free of charge, upon application to W. B. Kniskern, 23 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MISS BUCKINGHAM'S
Boarding & Day School FOR GIRLS
WILL OPEN ON SEPT. 21st,
—in the—
Jacob Miller Residence, W. Tuscarawas St.

Academic and College Preparatory Departments.
For references and details, apply to
MISS E. J. BUCKINGHAM,
Canton, Ohio.

EX-REBELS IN CANTON.

Old Virginia Boys Called on the Major.

McKINLEY'S PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

Old Union Soldiers Escorted Their One Time Foe and Entertained Them. Pennsylvania and Ohio Delegations and Others Heard the Major Speak.

CANTON, O., Oct. 10.—The "rebel yell" has been heard for the first time on the streets of Canton. The visit of the old Confederate warriors from the Shenandoah valley brought thousands of people to town. The 1,800 Virginians were met by the Union veterans of Canton, several hundred strong. They came with badges inscribed "No north, no south, no east, no west, the Union forever." Arm in arm with the old boys in blue the veterans in gray were escorted to the tabernacle, where the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief corps served them dinner. They had a new version of an old song and sang "We Are Coming Father McKinley. Two Hundred Thousand Strong." From the tabernacle to the McKinley home the streets were lined with expectant people. Three hundred Cleveland veterans joined in the escort. The bands played "Dixie," "America" and "Marching Through Georgia." The throngs of people on the way joined in the yells of the marchers as best they could. Major McKinley spoke from a small temporary reviewing stand covered with the national colors.

General John E. Rollor spoke on behalf of the soldiers and A. P. Funkhouser of Harrisonburg, Va. also talked.

After Major McKinley had responded to these addresses, ex-Mayor R. A. Cassidy of Canton presented the visitors a magnificent banner by which to remember their visit here. Upon one side is represented clasped hands, indicating the union of all the soldiers. Above these are the words "United" with "McKinley club" in large gold letters. On the reverse side is a large American eagle in gold resting upon a large shield. This side bears the inscription: "Presented to the ex-Confederate veterans of the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, by the ex-Union veterans of Canton, O., Oct. 9, 1896."

After the presentation, Captain W. S. Larty added to the assurances of support in a few informal remarks. Major McKinley then personally greeted all his visitors standing on his porch while they filed past him.

The Woman's Republican club of Warren, Pa., marched at the head of a delegation of nine carloads of people coming with the Warren Daily Mirror excursion from Warren and Forest counties, Pa. The party was accompanied by the Tidouate band and represented all the interests of the two counties. The introductory address was made by C. B. Burklin of Tidouate.

Two special trains, one of ten coaches and the other of six came from Clinton, Warren, Fayette and Pickaway counties, O., to see McKinley. They formed an enthusiastic crowd and added much to the volume of cheers, with which the city had been echoing all day. Major A. W. Doan introduced the party.

The highly polished hickory stump sent Major McKinley by Sheriff Groner of Knoxville and other East Tennessee admirers was dedicated on the McKinley porch. Three coachloads of East Tennesseans organized by Sheriff Groner and in charge of Captain William Rule and Major E. C. Camp, vice president of the National Republican League, came with greetings and congratulations to the nominee. The greetings were extended by Captain William Rule and responded to by Major McKinley, standing upon the stump. Pennsylvanians, as usual, had a delegation. The party came from Monaca, Pa. Washington county, and occupied a special train of five coaches. The High School and the Grand Army bands of Monaca. City furnished music for the march to the McKinley home, where Major McKinley responded to the greetings expressed by T. H. Pollack.

A special train of ten coaches on the Valley railroad brought to Canton the members of the Union Veteran Patriotic league of Cleveland for the double purpose of acting as escort to the ex-Confederate veterans and to themselves extend greetings and assurances of hearty support to Major McKinley. They went to the McKinley home in company with the Virginians and their greetings were extended in addresses by C. C. Dewstoe and Dr. H. J. Herrick.

Major and Mrs. McKinley heard the cheers of the marching thousands in Chicago through long distance telephones.

To the ex-Confederate soldiers, Major McKinley said:

I reciprocate the generous and gracious words which have been spoken in your behalf by your eloquent spokesman I welcome to my home the representatives of a state of proud ancestral memories, the state of Washington, the president of the convention which framed the federal constitution, and the first and foremost president of the United States; the state of Jefferson, the author of the declaration of independence which has followed the state of Madison, the expounder of the federal constitution, and the state of Monroe, who promulgated the great doctrine of international law that prevents European interference in this hemisphere; the state that was generous in the concessions of territory that gave Ohio to the Federal Union. Three welcome, men of Virginia, men of the Shenandoah valley, thrice welcome to the descendants of such noble sires to my home and home. Patriotism is not bound by state or class or sectional lines.

We are a reunited country. We have but one flag, the glorious, the Stars and Stripes, which all of us love so well, and that we mean to transmit in honor and glory to our children, north and south. Sectionalism was surrendered at Appomattox, and the years that have followed have removed whatever lingering resistance there remained. Indeed, if anything was needed to utterly and effectually destroy it it has been furnished in the events of the contest now upon us for the honor of the American name and that permanent peace which was the dying prayer of the great captain of our armies, Ulysses Grant. The spirit of a fervent Americanism is abroad in the land, and no more earnest or sincere is this sentiment in the north than in the south. This year the words of your veterans legion borne on

THE BANDIT DIED GAME

One of the Bicycle Pair Suicided to Escape Arrest.

FIRST SHOT HIS WAY TO LIBERTY

He Was Surrounded in a Farm House. Killed His Chief Pursuer and Got Away—A Punctured Tire Prevented His Final Escape—Another Robbery.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The story of the robbery of the Bank of Sherburne ended tragically when J. D. Sair, one of the pair of murderous bandits when all but captured killed Marshal Gallion, the leader of his pursuers, and sending a bullet into his own brain, fell dead at the feet of the murdered marshal's posse. The daring robber had shot his way out of a farmhouse surrounded by officers, and would have made good his escape but for an accident to the bicycle he rode. The other participant in the robbery is believed to be under arrest in Jackson, Minn., and almost the entire amount stolen was recovered from the body of the dead man.

Sair and his accomplice rode their bicycles into the little town of Sherburne and after robbing the cash tray of \$1,000, murdered Cashier Thorburne and Olaf Oestran, a traveling salesman. The bandits set out for the southwest, pursued by a large posse. The citizens of Emmet and Kossuth counties turned out en masse in search for the robbers. They separated near the Des Moines river, one going due east. Deputy Sheriff Brayton of Kossuth and Marshal Gallion, with a posse from Bancroft, took the east trail. Sair stopped at a farm house to get something to eat and ten minutes later the house was surrounded. The robber darted for a window out of which he jumped. Marshal Gallion was stationed there, but before he could level his gun the bandit had whipped out his revolver and sent a bullet through the breast of his victim. Gallion fell and lived only a few hours.

The bandit mounted his bicycle and rode eastward at a tremendous rate. The posse soon started in hot pursuit. The robber was about a mile in advance, and for five miles managed to keep a good distance in the lead. His bicycle then went down on him on account of a puncture and he left it by the side of the road and set out on foot through a cornfield. Deputy Sheriff Brayton was close upon his heels and opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun. The bandit seeing he had no chance to make his escape, placed a revolver to his head and sent a ball through his brain. By the time the deputy sheriff reached him he was dead. His body was riddled with bullets.

Most of the money taken from the bank was found on his person. The other robber is believed to be in custody at Jackson, Minn., although officers are in hot pursuit of another man, who is making his way southeast through Winnebago county. The man who is under arrest at Jackson tallies exactly with the description. The man killed is J. D. Sair, who was at one time at Huron Lake. The other is supposed to be Fred Pratt, who was seen with Sair two days before the robbery.

A report is also received that a tall man entered the bank of Hardee, southeast of Laverne, Ia., and covered the cashier with a revolver and demanded the proceeds. He was handed out \$700 and made his escape.

Sair and Pratt worked this year on a farm owned by an uncle of Pratt near Heron Lake.

FAREWELL WORDS SAID.

Session of American Board of Missions Ended at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Oct. 10.—Farewell words have been spoken at the session of the American board. The following co-operating committees for next year were announced:

New England district—Henry E. Cobb, William F. Whittemore, A. S. Covel.

Middle district—Lucian C. Warner, Charles A. Hull, Howard S. Bliss.

Interior district—Charles H. Case, William E. Hale, James G. Johnson.

Pacific coast—Rev. W. W. Scudder, Rev. Charles E. Brown, J. L. Barker.

Not a little discussion was caused by a resolution offered that the presidential committee be instructed to restore mission work crippled by the retrenchment last year.

Reference to the restoration of business was received with hearty applause. The resolution was adopted after an amendment was added throwing the responsibility of meeting the increased appropriation of \$65,000 on the churches.

Dr. G. A. Burgess of the Washington Street Congregational church made an able address on behalf of Toledo.

Dr. Storrs responded in his usual happy manner, stating that the meeting has been one of the best and most inspiring ever held.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Ten lives were lost by the wrecking of a vessel on the Newfoundland coast.

The Drexels will build a handsome summer villa at Newport, R. I.

A fire in Wilmington, Del., did \$250,000 worth of damage. One man was killed.

An expert testified at Somerville, N. J., that Elmer Slawson, on trial for murder, is insane.

Rev. Dr. Andrew Purdy dropped dead while attending the Methodist conference at Corning, N. Y.

Simon B. Shaw was indicted at Bridgeport, N. J., for the murder of Stultz Carlisle of Pease Mills.

The congress of the Episcopal Church of the United States will be held at Norfolk Nov. 17-20.

A tremendous gale swept the coast of the British Isles, causing numerous disasters. The known loss of life is 25, and will probably be much higher.

Misses MacGregor and Goides of the University of Edinburgh, have recently received the degree of M. A. from that college. This is a new departure for a Scotch university.

The Saco, Me., youths who are smitten with the charms of the same fair damsel propose to race on their bicycles from Biddeford to Old Orchard and return, and the winner will get her.

THE BANDIT DIED GAME

One of the Bicycle Pair Suicided to Escape Arrest.

FIRST SHOT HIS WAY TO LIBERTY

He Was Surrounded in a Farm House. Killed His Chief Pursuer and Got Away—A Punctured Tire Prevented His Final Escape—Another Robbery.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The story of the robbery of the Bank of Sherburne ended tragically when J. D. Sair, one of the pair of murderous bandits when all but captured killed Marshal Gallion, the leader of his pursuers, and sending a bullet into his own brain, fell dead at the feet of the murdered marshal's posse. The daring robber had shot his way out of a farmhouse surrounded by officers, and would have made good his escape but for an accident to the bicycle he rode. The other participant in the robbery is believed to be under arrest in Jackson, Minn., and almost the entire amount stolen was recovered from the body of the dead man.

Sair and his accomplice rode their bicycles into the little town of Sherburne and after robbing the cash tray of \$1,000, murdered Cashier Thorburne and Olaf Oestran, a traveling salesman. The bandits set out for the southwest, pursued by a large posse. The citizens of Emmet and Kossuth counties turned out en masse in search for the robbers. They separated near the Des Moines river, one going due east. Deputy Sheriff Brayton of Kossuth and Marshal Gallion, with a posse from Bancroft, took the east trail. Sair stopped at a farm house to get something to eat and ten minutes later the house was surrounded. The robber darted for a window out of which he jumped. Marshal Gallion was stationed there, but before he could level his gun the bandit had whipped out his revolver and sent a bullet through the breast of his victim. Gallion fell and lived only a few hours.

The bandit mounted his bicycle and rode eastward at a tremendous rate. The posse soon started in hot pursuit. The robber was about a mile in advance, and for five miles managed to keep a good distance in the lead. His bicycle then went down on him on account of a puncture and he left it by the side of the road and set out on foot through a cornfield. Deputy Sheriff Brayton was close upon his heels and opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun. The bandit seeing he had no chance to make his escape, placed a revolver to his head and sent a ball through his brain. By the time the deputy sheriff reached him he was dead. His body was riddled with bullets.

Most of the money taken from the bank was found on his person. The other robber is believed to be in custody at Jackson, Minn., although officers are in hot pursuit of another man, who is making his way southeast through Winnebago county. The man who is under arrest at Jackson tallies exactly with the description. The man killed is J. D. Sair, who was at one time at Huron Lake. The other is supposed to be Fred Pratt, who was seen with Sair two days before the robbery.

A report is also received that a tall man entered the bank of Hardee, southeast of Laverne, Ia., and covered the cashier with a revolver and demanded the proceeds. He was handed out \$700 and made his escape.

Sair and Pratt worked this year on a farm owned by an uncle of Pratt near Heron Lake.

FAREWELL WORDS SAID.

Session of American Board of Missions Ended at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Oct. 10.—Farewell words have been spoken at the session of the American board. The following co-operating committees for next year were announced:

New England district—Henry E. Cobb, William F. Whittemore, A. S. Covel.

Middle district—Lucian C. Warner, Charles A. Hull, Howard S. Bliss.

Interior district—Charles H. Case, William E. Hale, James G. Johnson.

Pacific coast—Rev. W. W. Scudder, Rev. Charles E. Brown, J. L. Barker.

Not a little discussion was caused by a resolution offered that the presidential committee be instructed to restore mission work crippled by the retrenchment last year.

Reference to the restoration of business was received with hearty applause. The resolution was adopted after an amendment was added throwing the responsibility of meeting the increased appropriation of \$65,000 on the churches.

Dr. G. A. Burgess of the Washington Street Congregational church made an able address on behalf of Toledo.

Dr. Storrs responded in his usual happy manner, stating that the meeting has been one of the best and most inspiring ever held.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Ten lives were lost by the wrecking of a vessel on the Newfoundland coast.

The Drexels will build a handsome summer villa at Newport, R. I.

A fire in Wilmington, Del., did \$250,000 worth of damage. One man was killed.

An expert testified at Somerville, N. J., that Elmer Slawson, on trial for murder, is insane.

Rev. Dr. Andrew Purdy dropped dead while attending the Methodist conference at Corning, N. Y.

Simon B. Shaw was indicted at Bridgeport, N. J., for the murder of Stultz Carlisle of Pease Mills.

The congress of the Episcopal Church of the United States will be held at Norfolk Nov. 17-20.

A tremendous gale swept the coast of the British Isles, causing numerous disasters. The known loss of life is 25, and will probably be much higher.

Misses MacGregor and Goides of the University of Edinburgh, have recently received the degree of M. A. from that college. This is a new departure for a Scotch university.

The Saco, Me., youths who are smitten with the charms of the same fair damsel propose to race on their bicycles from Biddeford to Old Orchard and return, and the winner will get her.

BYRON IN SOUTH DAKOTA

He Drew an Immense Crowd From Three States.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 10.—Sionx Falls gave Mr. Bryan his first real reception in Dakota. It drew on three states for crowds. Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota, and the crowds were there. It was the most enthusiastic meeting the nominee has had at any place its size in the United States. Better preparations had been made and a procession of no mean proportion was drawn up at the depot when the special train carrying the Bryan party pulled in. It was raining and the day was not one calculated to inspire enthusiasm or to swell crowds. After luncheon, Mr. Bryan was taken to the bicycle track, near the city. By this time, the rain was pouring in torrents, but when he reached the stand he found an enthusiastic crowd standing in the mud waiting to hear him. Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted mainly to exonerating Senator Pettigrew from the charge of disloyalty to the Republican party.

The fact that the train was late arriving here was caused by the numerous demands of the people at the stations along the line to see the presidential candidate.

Mr. Bryan arose about 7 o'clock, but nearly all night crowds gathered at the stations to see the train pass through and, if possible, see the candidate. At some of the stations where the train stopped the people went so far as to put their heads in the windows and cheer Mr. Bryan.

At Onawa, in Monaca county, large crowds had gathered. The train stopped for about 10 minutes, and Mr. Bryan went out on the rear platform and addressed the people. It was bitterly cold and a strong south wind blew directly into the speaker's face. The people went wild with delight.

When the train arrived in Sionx City the candidate was greeted by a large crowd at the depot, and he was escorted to the large train shed of the Union depot, where he spoke for 30 minutes to an immense crowd. It was an enthusiastic meeting and seemed to please Mr. Bryan. After the speech he was driven directly to the Milwaukee depot, where a special train was waiting to take the party to Sioux Falls.

There was a lodge made into South Dakota at Elk Point, and while there was nothing in sight except corn fields, several hundred farmers were waiting for the arrival of the candidate and to these he spoke for two minutes. He told the people that while two minutes was a short time in which to make a free silver argument, it would not be too short a time, because the farmers had an experience which would be argument enough for them.

A jump was taken back into Iowa at Hawarden and here the farmers surrounding the car showed more enthusiasm than at any place on the western trip. There were not so many of them, but those who were there shouted and yelled and yelled and shouted. Mr. Bryan made a short address telling the people that they could make a more effective speech in five minutes on election day than he could make in five minutes.

Canton, S. D., was the next stopping place, and in the five minutes there Mr. Bryan spoke briefly to a crowd of farmers, who heard him with attention, and applauded him with vigor.

Sioux Falls was reached shortly afterward.

A Destructive Prairie Fire.

PIESTONE, Manitoba, Oct. 10.—A prairie fire which has passed over this vicinity was the worst experienced for years, sweeping everything in its path, burning after after acre of grain in stacks, buildings, cattle, horses and farm implements. The fire has been burning for several days. Many people in this district are left homeless.

A City Filled by Robbers.

CORNING, Ia., Oct. 10.—Corning has been visited by the most disastrous fire in its history. Three hundred thousand dollars worth of property went up in the flames. An unknown man was burned to death in a boxcar. The city was generally pillaged by robbers, who undoubtedly set the fire.

Stricken With a Strange Malady.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—Joseph L. Strass of Berlin, Strass and Denzer, Broadway, New York, is at the Neil House, Ill with some malady which suddenly deprived him of speech. He is supposed to have suffered mentally because he could not talk. His mind is all right.

The President in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The president, accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber, has arrived in Washington from New York and was driven at once to the white house.

MRS. CASTLE A KLEPTOMANIAC.

Strange Case of the Arrest of Wealthy Americans in London.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It is not thought probable that bail for Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco who were remanded to Holloway jail on Tuesday last, charged with stealing furs from dealers in this city, will be applied for before the case comes up again at Marlborough Street police court on Tuesday next, for fear of prejudicing the case. The Castles, therefore, will remain in jail until they appear in court on Oct. 13. Many additional telegrams of sympathy with the prisoners have been received at the United States embassy, and Secretary Olney has again cabled, confirming and emphasizing his first message.

The case has now been taken up by the treasury department, and the public prosecutor and the police are making inquiries at West End stores in order to find the owners of a number of articles, furs, silver, etc., which were found in Mrs. Castle's trunks at the Hotel Cecil, all packed and labeled for the steamer leaving last Tuesday. These trunks are now at the Vine Street police station. Their contents, which fill several pages of a catalogue, are valued at \$2,500.

In view of the developments of the last two days the public prosecutor may be compelled to oppose the release of the prisoners on bail.

It is evident that Mrs. Castle is a kleptomaniac.

Police Inspector Arrow, who has been placed in charge of the extraordinary case, says: "I am sorry for the man, but I cannot account why he did not know that these goods were in his wife's possession. Knowing the extent of his wealth I have advised against the prisoners being admitted to bail."

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Distinctly Better Conditions Have Appeared of Late.

MORE LABOR BEING EMPLOYED.

Larger Transactions Being Made—Continued Buying of Materials For Manufacture Is Noted—More Wheat Going Abroad—Foreign Production Reduced.

New York, Oct. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: "Distinctly better conditions have appeared of late and are reflected in somewhat larger employment of labor, in larger transactions, and in continued buying of materials for manufacture."

A great part of the change is due to those restrictive laws of supply and demand which take wheat where it is wanted, and gold where it is wanted. India is waiting for cargoes of wheat on the way from Pacific coast states, just as Australia and South Africa were not so long ago. The surplus usually available from India disappears, and the surplus from Russia and European countries is reduced, according to late estimates, to 75,000,000 bushels.

Happily this country has a supply which official accounts have not correctly measured, if actual movements do not greatly mislead. Western receipts for the week were 7,243,969 bushels, against 7,351,474 bushels last year, and this follows an increase of 14,000,000 bushels in receipts during the quarter ending Sept. 30. Atlantic exports, 2,069,071 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 1,707,629 bushels last year, are not yet so large as to force prices upward if European buying, based on European needs, did not control our markets. A feature of large importance, too, is the unusually heavy foreign demand for corn, which is a rarely failing sign of deficient crops abroad, and the other grains are used instead when wheat becomes scarce and dear.

Iron furnaces in blast Oct. 1, had a capacity of 112,782 tons weekly, against 129,500 tons Sept. 1, and 217,306 Nov. 1, last year, while unsold stocks decreased 35,852 tons, but if those of steel making concerns were included, would probably show an increase. Buying of materials continues, but Bessemer is a shade weaker, \$11.40 at Pittsburgh. The demand for products is so light, and so much business is held back pending the election that decreasing output is not an unhealthy sign. There is quite a good demand for sheets, especially at the west, and rather better for pipes, and outside concerns are getting large contracts in steel and iron bars and in nails, but prices have not been reduced.

Some competing manufacturers are making large sales of 100-pound tin plates at \$3.20.

Textile manufacturers are gaining a little, and the buying of wool by large mills covers 7,662,800 pounds for the week, against 11,249,200 pounds last year. Prices advanced about 1 per cent in September, and have since advanced even more, though few of the mills have orders for a long time.

Failures for the week have been 206 in the United States, against 268 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 52 last year.

MAY HAVE GONE TO CUBA.

The Steamer Ft. William Mystaciously Leaves Boston.

Boston, Oct. 10.—Sailors in Boston are talking about the recent mysterious voyage of the steamer Fort William. It is the general opinion that when she sailed for Florida on Sept. 29, ostensibly in ballast, her hold contained something more than Massachusetts air. It is reported that she carried a select cargo of munitions of war destined for the insurgents of Cuba.

A man in close communication with the Cubans, who has much of their Boston business to attend to, tells a story of a vessel that recently took a cargo aboard from a small craft in the open ocean, about 200 miles off Boston light, about the time the Fort William could have been at that point, if she had sailed directly there after leaving Boston.

He says that several small coasting craft sailed from a desolate part of the coast not far distant from Nantucket recently carrying 65 men, several hundred pounds of dynamite and other explosives, 100 cases of rapid firing rifles, hospital supplies and soldiers' clothing.

A dispatch was received by United States Marshal Swift from a deputy United States marshal of New Jersey, asking if the steamer Fort William was in the harbor. The dispatch simply asked that an answer be sent immediately to New Jersey as the matter was important.

ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

A French Ship Captured and Spanish Vessel Driven Off.

MALAGA, Oct. 10.—The Spanish merchant steamer Seville, which has arrived here from French Mediterranean ports, reports that the French bark Corinthe, while becalmed recently near the island of Alhucemas, the Spanish prison settlement off the coast of Morocco, was attacked by armed Moors in boats. The pirates bound the crew of the bark and afterwards pillaged her. The crew of the Seville succeeded in rescuing one of the crew of the Corinthe and captured one boatload of Moors.

When the Seville approached the Corinthe the pirates opened fire upon her, killing two men and wounding four of the Spanish ship's crew and eventually compelled her to retire.

A Spanish gunboat has been sent to Morocco with instructions to demand the release of the prisoners and the payment of an indemnity. The outrage took place in Spanish waters.

Failed to Entirely Fuse.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 10.—After a two days' session the Democratic and Populist committees have adjourned. The main desire of the Democrats was to get the Populists to take down their state ticket and endorse the Democratic state ticket. This they have failed to do. The Democratic state committee now propose to influence each nominee on the Populist ticket to resign after it is too late for the Populist executive committee to place other names on the ticket.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The stock market showed general weakness. Decline in the railway stock was about a point lower. Sugar was an exception to the common tendency, ruling higher than last night on covering of shorts. American tobacco was also strong on inside support. Manhattan sells over 1 point and rallied fitfully. Registered stock and securities were weak. The bank statement was without effect and the announcement of further gold for export did not change sentiment.

The world's available supply of wheat in sight October 1 was 131,609,000 bushels, 25,000,000 less than in 1895, and 54,000,000 less than in 1894. This includes United States visible and afloat and in Europe. The Russian interior crop report was obtained by special. Corn was very strong; it opened 5/8 higher than it closed on last Thursday.

Chicago.—Wheat opened strong after a day's rest and was active all day. December advancing to 69 1/2, the strength was on a cable from Bristol, Australia, saying: Australian wheat crop has been almost entirely destroyed by hot dry winds. The Argentine shipments were 48,000 against 8,000 bushels last year. Minneapolis received 573 cars and Duluth got 493, making a total of 966 cars.

	Open- ing	High- est	Low- est	Close
Wheat.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Dec.	68 3/4	69 3/4	68 1/4	68
Mar.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Jan.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
March.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
May.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Sept.	72 1/2	73 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Nov.	72 1/2	73 3/		

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent investigators.

F. F. Taggart and Misses Minnie and Dorothy Taggart are visiting Cleveland friends.

Patent No. 568,752 has been issued to Henry H. Everhard, of Massillon, for a steam-boiler furnace.

Mrs. S. Byron Smith and son Ralph, of Alliance, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Milo Alden, in West Main street.

Mrs. W. A. Shaffrath, Misses Katie Fritz and Clara Snyder have returned home after a pleasant visit with Orrville friends.

Otis A. Brown, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Clarence Brown and Mrs. H. F. Hastings, of Toledo, are spending the day in the city.

Mrs. S. P. Barnes returned last night from a visit to Sharpsburg, Pa., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wm. Saint, and her sister, Miss Anna Saint.

Twins, a boy and girl, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sailer, in Superior street. Mr. Sailer says that they will be named after Major and Mrs. McKinley.

All ladies interested in the cause of Bryan and free silver are expected to be present at the meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Krider, in Chestnut street, tonight.

Thomas Thomas, of West Brookfield, sustained a painful injury to his shoulder by a fall of coal, while at work in the Woodland mine, this morning. Dr. J. F. Gardner dressed the wound.

The Sandusky County Sound Money Club will arrive in the city on Tuesday next at 11:30 o'clock, via the W. & L. E. railway. The delegation will then be conveyed to Canton over the inter-urban line.

Freeman Gaddis has an aster plant that is a curiosity. It has two very large flowers, and from the heart of one of them twelve smaller asters, each on a separate stem, have grown and are now in full bloom.

Adj. Jenkins, who has charge of the Salvation Army work in northern Ohio, will conduct services in this city on tomorrow night and Sunday. He has just arrived from the East and will take charge of the work in this section.

Joseph Collier, of Camp Creek, and Miss Rebecca Smith, of Pigeon Run, were married on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, by the Hon. George W. Wilhelm, at the Justice residence of the general representative and magistrate.

William Schwartz, who sustained a broken leg by falling from a wagon while returning with the Massillon firemen from Navarre Thursday evening, is getting along nicely. It was found that but one of the bones of the leg was broken.

The ladies of the A. M. E. Zion church will give a McKinley rag party and broom drill in Music Hall, Wednesday evening. Some African hymns will be sung in that tune by the Rev. J. W. E. Nash. Proceeds for the pastor.

Charles Arutz, who walked into an excavation in North Millstreet, recently, is still in bed from the effects of his injuries. Dr. J. O. Gardner is doing all in his power to bring about his recovery, but the healing process will be slow and wearisome at best.

Mrs. Catharine T. Wallace will deliver a lecture on Celon next Friday evening at the Presbyterian chapel, for the benefit of the Woman's Cemetery Association. Mrs. Wallace will give several character readings. Admission, twenty-five cents.

William Kreps, a young man in the employ of E. K. Warner, of Wellington, while exercising a horse on Tuesday afternoon, was kicked in the temple, the skull being broken in two places. Kreps lies in a critical condition and his recovery is considered doubtful.

T. B. Arnold, clerk at the Hotel Conrad, since September 15, has kept account of the traveling men who voluntarily expressed themselves as favoring Major McKinley or W. J. Bryan. Up to Thursday night he had listed 134 for McKinley and 57 for Bryan.

William Transue, of Alliance, was picking apples Thursday morning, when he fell from the tree to the ground, a distance of 15 feet. While falling, he caught his foot in a fork of the tree and tore the sole from his shoe. Transue is badly bruised and his shoe is in a state of utter collapse.

While playing in a haymow the 5-year-old son of Orrin Marble, of Chester township, Geauga county, fell through the hay chute, striking head foremost on a concrete floor, twenty feet below, being instantly killed. The child's head was literally crushed in plain sight of the father.

Edward Brenner, the son of Simon Brenner, who resides near the state hospital grounds, who sustained what were first supposed to be fatal injuries by being thrown from a wagon, is improving and will recover. The danger point in his condition is now past, and he will continue to grow gradually better.

Mrs. Mary Fridinger, wife of Charles Fridinger, died at Akron Saturday morning, October 10. The body will be brought to Massillon and interred in the Massillon cemetery Monday at 1 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Fridinger formerly lived at 21 North Waechter street and moved to Akron seven years ago. She was aged 39 years.

The Rev. E. Morral Evans, of 399 Park avenue, Canton, married Mr. Claude P. Purinton, of Toledo, and Miss Maggie Ann Llewellyn, of Massillon, at his residence on October 7th. The newly married couple, the groom an employee in the office of the Lake Shore Railway at Toledo, and the bride a well connected Massillon girl, left for Toledo, where they will reside.

The bridge and construction work on the Wheeling & Lake Erie is progressing rapidly. The new span of the Maumee bridge has been swung into place, and the new steel bridge over the Lake Shore at Oak Harbor has been completed. Work has begun on three new steel spans across the Sandusky river at Fremont, and at several other points on the road piling has now been filled.

Mr. William Allen, dealer in peanuts and bananas, declares that free silver demonstrations are not a benefit to the town. Thursday evening the streets were swarmed with Democrats and Pop

ulists, and though he plied his trade with great persistence the proceeds of the evening amounted to but forty-three cents. Joseph Cunningham, who follows the same vocation, made but fifty-five cents, and he sells orange cider besides. They agree that older and bananas have no charms for the Bryanites, and they are now waiting for Tuesday evening, when the lovers of good government, good money and a good unfermented drink will be here to boom business.

Miss Minnie Brennan, daughter of Mrs. Olivia Brennan, was married to Frank Shaidnagel, at St. John's cathedral, at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Father Keogh performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Margaret Carey, of Cleveland, and Albert Shaidnagel, of Massillon, O., was the best man. The bride wore a traveling gown of golden brown Paris novelty cloth with hat to match. The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper of twenty-one covers served at the residence of the bride's mother, 234 Greenbush street. The parlor was decorated with American Beauty roses. The supper tables were laid in the library and dining room. The bride's table had a centerpiece of white roses, and broad yellow satin ribbons were draped from the chandelier. The other table had vases of American Beauty and bridesmaid roses. The guests at the supper were: Messrs. and Mrs. John N. Brennan, of Stevens Point, J. T. Carey, of Chicago, A. J. Lindemann, B. A. Brennan, Alexander Duster, Mrs. Katherine Carey, of Cleveland, Mrs. Harmon Shaidnagel, of Massillon; Messrs. Carey and Manzie Wilkins; Messrs. J. E. John S., and Albert Brennan. An informal reception was held in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Shaidnagel have gone East and will be at home after Nov. 1 at 432 Cass street. Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE RATE REDUCED.

All Miners to Receive 45 Cents After October 1.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Commander Kilpatrick of the United States Navy Dead—Ex-Confederates at Pittsburgh—Loss by Wind and Tide in Florida.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The Ohio coal operators will today post notices at their respective mines that, dating from October 1, the price paid for mining will be 45 cents, nine cents below the Pittsburgh prices. The miners will vote in the local assemblies on accepting the reduction, the result to be announced October 17.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS.
A Successful Opening of the County Convention.

Several hundred people gathered in the Presbyterian church, last night, at the opening of the eighth convention of the Stark County C. E. Union. The convention opened with a praise service led by Mr. S. G. Zimmerman, of Canton. The greetings from Massillon were extended to the delegates by Charles E. Strobel, president of the Massillon City Union. This was very ably responded to by Mrs. D. F. Mock, of North Lawrence. Miss Jessie Russell, of this city, then rendered a fine solo in her usual captivating style.

The feature of the evening was the address by the Rev. J. H. Bomberger, of Columbusiana, who is president of the Ohio C. E. Union. President Bomberger spoke on the subject of "Cable Strands." The speaker created a cable of four mighty strands. Any one of the strands might be said to be a cable in itself. The name of the first cable was Christian enthusiasm; second, the winning of men's souls; third, resourceful; fourth, sanctifying of the social spirit. Mr. Bomberger speaks in a rich, intellectual and entertaining style, and as one delegate put it, "The address was worth the cost of coming to the convention."

This morning at 6 o'clock a profitable devotional meeting was held in the Reformed church. Mr. Charles F. Chenot, of Louisville, led the meeting. A large number were in attendance, and nearly all participated in the devotional exercises.

COMMANDER KILPATRICK

Dies Suddenly in the Government Building.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—Capt. W. W. Kilpatrick, of the U. S. N., died suddenly in the government building. He was recently in command of the cruiser Chicago, but had just been placed in charge of this light house district. Commander Kilpatrick had been in the navy since 1862. Just after his death a messenger entered with a letter from his wife.

TREASURER LEGG CAUGHT.

His Accounts are Over Sixteen Thousand Dollars Short.

WAVERLY, O., Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The first experiment of free delivery of mail in the country districts was made at Charleston, W. Va., the home of Postmaster General Wilson. Three carriers traveled collectively a distance of fifty miles and delivered sixty-five pieces of mail and returned none to the office.

Entertained at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The ex-Confederates who visited Major McKinley yesterday came to Pittsburgh and spent the day. They were warmly received and entertained by the Veterans' Union and Republican clubs. They left for home this afternoon.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREW.

Its Annual Convention at Pittsburg.

THE YOUNG EPISCOPALIANS.

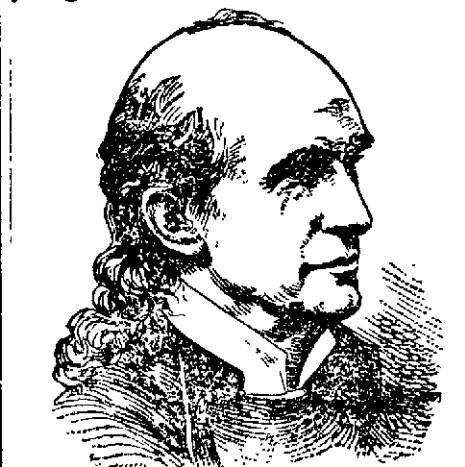
The Great Work in Which They Are Engaged.

ORIGIN OF THE ORGANIZATION.

A Valuable Adjunct of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Aims of the Society. Its Two Cardinal Rules—Wonderful Growth of the Order—Grand Results of Twelve Years of Effort—Programme of the Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held here, beginning Oct. 14. The meeting will be of especial significance because it will make arrangements for the international convention of the brotherhood which will be held at Buffalo in 1897.

The brotherhood was started in 1883. On St. Andrew's day in that year a dozen young men of St. James' church, Chicago,



agreed to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men and to make an effort to bring at least one young man each week within hearing of the gospel of Christ. These are the two rules which throughout its history have characterized the brotherhood.

The work of the young men of St. James' church attracted so much favorable notice that other parishes formed similar organizations, and in January, 1886, a central committee was formed. In October of that year the first number of St. Andrew's Cross, a periodical, was issued, and the parochial brotherhoods in correspondence with the central committee were invited to send delegates to a convention to meet in Chicago Oct. 23.

At that time there were 36 brotherhoods in existence—12 in the diocese of Chicago, 2 each in Michigan and Ohio, and 1 each in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Iowa and Nebraska. Twenty of these sent delegates to the Chicago convention. William G. Mather of Cleveland was made president of the convention. A constitution was adopted, and a council of 15 was elected, with R. W. Springer of Grace church, Chicago, as president.

Rapid Growth of the Brotherhood.
The order grew in strength rapidly, and at the second convention, held in Chicago Oct. 14, 1887, 60 delegates were present, representing 38 chapters out of 115 which had been organized. The total membership then was 2,351. Interest in the new society had spread from west to east, and it was determined to hold the third convention in New York city, with a view to increasing the membership in the eastern states. From that time the conventions have been held as follows: New York, Oct. 18, 1888; Cleveland, Sept. 26, 1889; Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1890; St. Louis, Oct. 22, 1891; Boston, Sept. 29, 1892; Detroit, Sept. 14, 1893; Washington, Oct. 10, 1894; Louisville, Sept. 26, 1895.

The progress and growth of the society are shown in the record of its conventions. At the New York convention conferences on practical questions of duty and work were called, and public meetings to discuss them were held. This question of practical work was discussed more fully at the Cleveland convention, almost to the exclusion of other questions. The organization's aims had become so well defined by this time that it was evident social recreation, which is so much a feature of young people's church societies, was to be discarded altogether.

After the Cleveland convention an office of the council was established in New York. This has become the chief office now, and from it the society's periodical is issued.

At the Philadelphia convention a fraternal alliance with the Canadian brotherhood was formed. Conferences on "Sacrifice and Conservation," "Laymen in Community" and "The Social Crisis and the Church's Opportunity" were held.

At the St. Louis convention it was resolved to send men through the south and the extreme west to arouse interest in the work of the brotherhood, and accordingly Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd of Norfolk and John W. Wood, now the general secretary, were sent through the south early in 1892. They visited 20 cities, beginning in Virginia and ending their labors in Texas.

In the following year Messrs. Wood and Silas McBoe were sent on a seven weeks' trip through the west. They covered all the ground between Omaha and San Francisco, El Paso and Seattle.

In the spring of 1893 plans for the boy's department were formulated and adopted.

In August, 1893, Right Rev. John McKinley, D. D., missionary bishop of Tokyo, appealed to the brotherhood for a young man to go to Japan as a teacher. There were 20 volunteers. The brotherhood at its Detroit convention appointed the first work in Advent as a week of self denial to raise money for this work, and in August, 1894, sent Charles H. Evans of Fairbault, Minn., to begin work in a mission school at Nara.

There are now more than 1,000 local chapters of the society and more than 13,000 members.

Methods of Administration.

The establishment of the brotherhood in Canada began in 1889, when some Canadian churchmen attended the Cleveland convention. In June, 1890, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England in Canada was organized. In 1891 commissioners from the United States and

Canada drew up a concordat pledging the organizations in the two countries to fraternal relations and mutual help. In that year the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Scottish Episcopal church was organized at Edinburgh. The movement reached Australia in 1892, and in October, 1893, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Australia was organized. It has extended since to New Zealand. General councils have been organized also in England and the West Indies.

The following basis of union was adopted by the Washington convention and has been ratified by the brotherhood in other countries.

The sole object of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men, and to this end every man desiring to become a member thereof must pledge himself to obey the rules of the brotherhood so long as he shall be a member.

These rules are two—the rule of prayer, and the rule of service. The rule of prayer is to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men and for God's blessing upon the labors of the brotherhood. The rule of service is to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within the hearing of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

As to Eligibility.

Any organization of young men in any parish, mission or educational institution of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, the Church of England in Canada, the Episcopal church in Scotland, the Church of England or any of her branches, the Church of Ireland, or in any other church of the Anglican communion, effected under the name of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, with the approval of the rector or minister in charge, for the one object and under the two rules as above set forth, is entitled to become and be a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew as long as said approval shall continue, and to representation in brotherhood conventions.

Qualifications.—No man shall be a member of a chapter who is not baptized, and no member shall be elected presiding officer of his chapter or a delegate to a convention who is not also a communicant of one of the churches aforesaid.

Last summer Messrs. Wood and McBoe visited England for the purpose of organizing the English brotherhood, and their report will be a feature of the convention to be held here. The committee in charge of the international convention will report also.

The programme of the convention is:

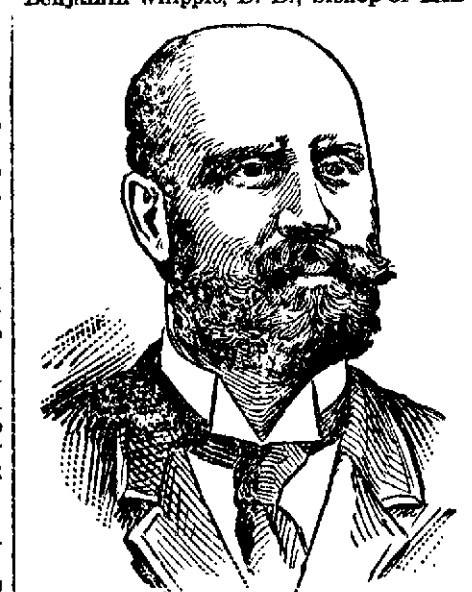
Oct. 14.—Quiet day. Trinity church, conducted by Rev. J. C. Roper of Toronto.

Oct. 15.—Opening services at 10:30 a. m., Trinity church; charge to the brotherhood by Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., bishop of Pittsburgh; at 2:30 p. m., D. D., bishop of Pittsburgh, at Carnegie Music hall, council reports, reports of standing committees and business at 4 p. m., general conference—subject, "Power From on High," addresses by Right Rev. Ozl W. Whitaker, D. D., bishop of Pennsylvania; Rev. James S. Stone, D. D., St. James', Chicago; Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd of St. Luke's, Norfolk, and Silas McBoe, University of the South; at 8 p. m., Trinity church, devotional service in preparation for the corporate celebration of the holy communion.

Oct. 16.—At 6:30 a. m., celebration of the holy communion, with the Right Rev. John W. Dowden, D. D., lord bishop of Edinburgh, as celebrant; general conference on "The Rule of Serving," with the following topics and speakers, W. C. Sturges, New Haven, "The Brother—His Life," Jos. Seely Ward, Jr., New York, "The Brotherhood—Its Work," N. Farrar Davidson, Toronto, and Alexander M. Hadden of New York; address by Dr. Dowden, the bishop of Edinburgh, on "How Scotland Gave the Episcopate to America," at 8 p. m., sectional conferences on "Mission Work," "The Work of Boys," "Chapter and Local Assembly Officers," "College Men" and "Brotherhood Houses," in the evening, public meeting in Carnegie Music hall, at which addresses on "Citizenship" are to be delivered by Theodore Roosevelt, chairman of the board of police commissioners of New York city; Right Rev. David Sessums, D. D., bishop of Louisiana, and George Burritt Smith of Chicago.

Oct. 17.—At 11 a. m., general conference on the details of brotherhood work, closing with a question box, conducted by James L. Houghteling, president. In the afternoon, Bible reading conducted by Dr. Stone of Chicago; at 3:30 p. m., sectional conferences with the following topics, "Bible Class Leaders," "Sunday School Teachers and Officers," "Traveling Men" and "Rescue Missions." The evening programme, from 8 to 11 o'clock, provides for an organ recital and informal reception in Carnegie Music hall, art gallery and library.

Oct. 18.—At 7 a. m., holy communion; 9:30 a. m., anniversary sermon at Trinity church, delivered by Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., bishop of Min-



JAMES L. HOUGHTELING.
[President of the Brotherhood.]

nesota; 11 a. m., the usual church services, visiting clergymen, as may be arranged, officiating; 3:30 p. m., mass meeting in the Exposition building, subject, "Social Righteousness—the Mission and Power of the Church to Proclaim It;" chairman, Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., bishop of Pittsburgh, and addresses by Rev. George Hodges, D. D., dean of the theological school at Cambridge, Mass.; at 7:30 p. m., Carnegie Music hall, final meeting; chairman, Right Rev. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota; subject, "The Kingdom of God." Addresses: "The Kingdom's Citizens," by Rathbone Gardner, Grace church, Providence; "The Kingdom's Treasury," by George C. Thomas of the Church of the Holy Apostle of Philadelphia, and "The Kingdom's King," by Right Rev. J. Philip DuMont, D. C. L., lord bishop of Niagara, Ont. At 9 p. m., farewell meeting.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates are in the hands of a committee of which H. D. V. English is chairman.



"How happy could I be with either
Were the other dear charmer away."

Battle Ax PLUG

The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax," and no matter how much you pay for a much smaller piece of any other high-grade brand, you cannot buy a better chew than "Battle Ax."

For 5 cents you get a piece of "Battle Ax" almost as large as the other fellow's 10-cent piece.



QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Workingmen and farmers wanted to locate in the South. No blizzards; no cold waves; no sunstrokes. Land on the line of the QUEEN & CRESCENT sells for \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre, and on easy terms. They're raising 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Grass grows green ten months in the year. Healthy climate. Good churches and schools. Write W. C. Rineason, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for books and maps. Round-trip tickets South June 2nd and 16th, July 7th and 21st, Aug. 4th and 18th, Sept. 1st and 15th, and Oct. 6th and 20th, about half rates; one-way tickets first Tuesday each month, half rates. Go South and find the easiest place on earth to secure your own home, with your own

LAND AND A LIVING



W. F. BREED & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News.

Now is the time to subscribe,

Did You See . . .

W. F. BREED'S

. . . Piece Goods

—FOR—

Fall and Winter ?

It is one of the finest lines that he ever had the pleasure of showing. The prices are within the reach of all. Call in and be convinced that we have the goods and the prices to suit the people.

W. F. BREED, TAILOR, East Main St.

Own Your Own Home.

Call on

JAMES R. DUNN,

Second Floor, Stone Block.

Will sell you a lot and help you

build your house on

Easy Terms.

